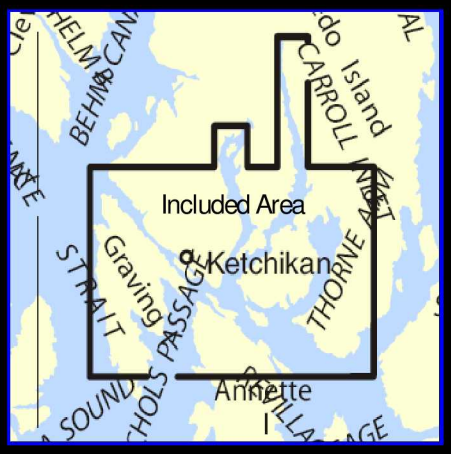
BookletChart™

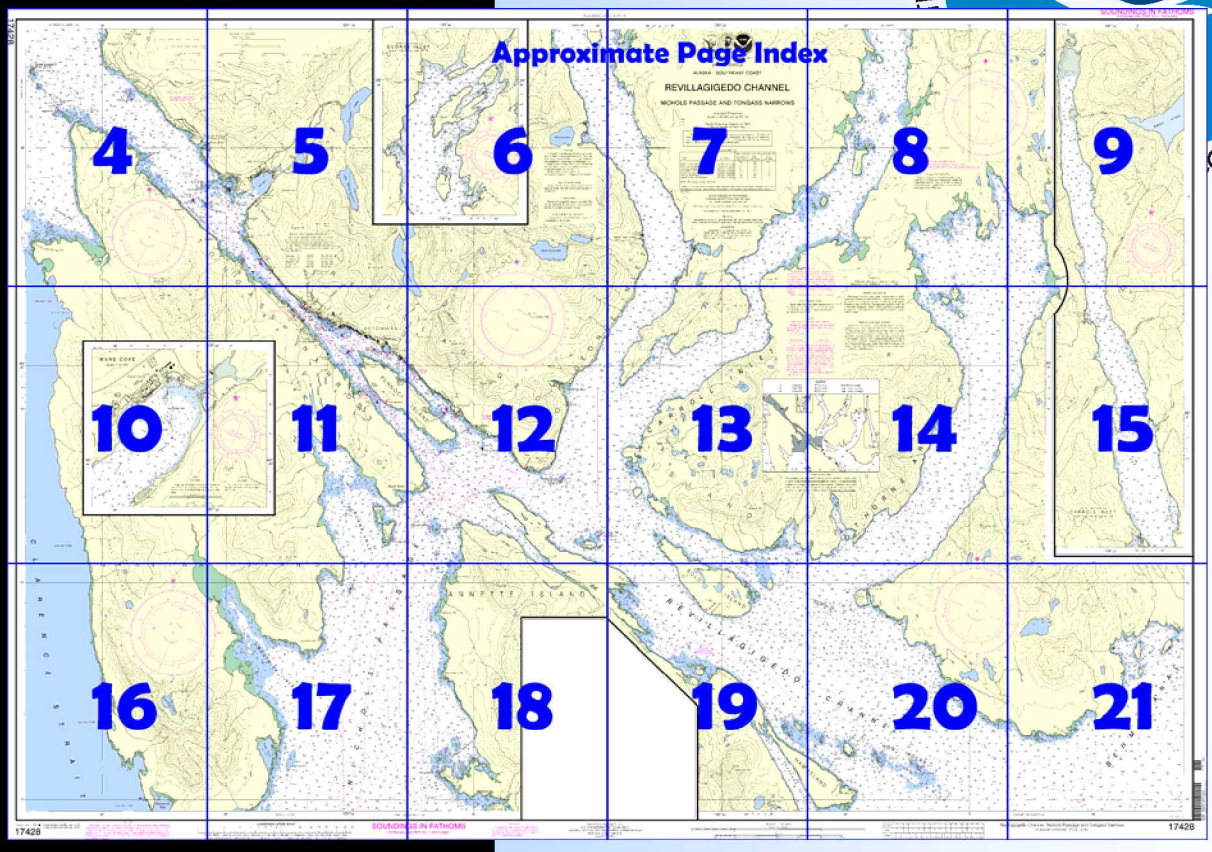
Revillagigedo Channel – Nichols Passage and Tongass Narrows

(NOAA Chart 17428)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

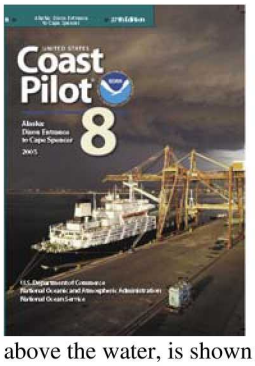
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 4 & 5 excerpts]

(191) **Lucky Cove** (55°12.7'N., 131°15.9'W.) is a small indentation in the SW shore of Revillagigedo Island midway between Point Alava and Cone Island.

(192) **Hog Rocks**, the easternmost of a chain of islands, rocks, and reefs that extend SE about 4 miles from the shore of Annette Island, are two principal groups of rocks about 1 mile apart, showing about 6 feet (1.8 m) at high water. **Hog Rocks Light** (55°10'41"N., 131°16'59"W.), 23 feet (7.0 m) above the water, is shown from a truncated concrete pyramid with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the SE rock of the group. Good water is between the two groups of rocks, and between the inner group and **Walker Island**. By avoiding the rocks shown on the chart, small craft can pass between Walker Island and L**ewis Island**, or between Lewis Island and Ham Island.

(195) **Hassler Harbor**, a bight on the N side of Annette Island, S of Bold Island, affords excellent shelter with good holding ground for small craft in SE gales. A small grass-topped rock, 10 feet (3.0 m) high, is 0.2 mile W of **Pow Island**, which is in the bight.

(196) **Bold Island**, about 5.5 miles NW of Hog Rocks Light 13, is in midchannel off the NE shore of Annette Island, between **Reef Point** and **Harbor Point**. It is wooded and has several knolls somewhat above the general level of the island.

(200) **Round Island**, about 150 feet (46 m) high and wooded, is about 0.5 mile NE of the E end of Bold Island, with two wooded islets between.

(201) **Thorne Arm** has its entrance E of Bold Island and W of Cone Island. Its general direction is NNE, curving gradually to N. The arm is free from outlying dangers. **Cone Island**, dome-shaped and wooded, is off **Cone Point**. **Washington Monument Rock**, 0.5 mile SW of Cone Island, is covered 2 fathoms (3.6 m) and surrounded by much deeper water. At the head of Thorne Arm in the cove E of **Mop Point** is a somewhat constricted anchorage in 18 to 20 fathoms (33 to 36 m), hard bottom. Anchorage can also be selected in the bight on the W side at the head between **Snipe Island** and Mop Point in 25 to 30 fathoms (46 to 55 m), soft bottom.

(203) **Coho Cove**, about 1.2 miles W of Moth Bay and opposite the E end of Bold Island, affords fair anchorage for small craft, although the depths are great.

(205) **Carroll Inlet** has its entrance about 1.5 miles N of Spire Island Reef Light between **Mountain Point** and **Carroll Point**. The inlet extends N about 23 miles.

(207) **Mountain Point** is an unincorporated settlement on the point. A launching ramp is on the point about 500 yards (457 m) E of the light. **Herring Cove** is an unincorporated settlement on the shores of **Herring Bay**, which indents the W shore of George Inlet about 2 miles N of Mountain Point. In the small cove 0.5 mile S of Herring Bay, locally known as **Hole-in-the-Wall**, the city of Ketchikan maintains 493 feet (150 m) of small-craft floats and a boat launching ramp.

(216) **Mahoney Bight**, on the W shore of the inlet, 6 miles N of California Head, is good shelter for small craft except during SE weather.

(218) **Coon Cove**, in the E shore of the inlet opposite the S end of Coon Island, offers good anchorage in 13 fathoms (24 m), mud bottom, S of the small tree-covered islet off the N shore, and is the best shelter in the inlet in SE weather

(220) **Leask Cove**, on the W shore near the head of the inlet, affords fair anchorage in depths of 10 to 15 fathoms (18 to 27 m), sand and gravel bottom, off the N shore of the cove.

(221) **Bat Cove**, just E of Leask Cove, affords excellent shelter for small craft, with anchorage at the head in 10 to 11 fathoms (18.3 to 20.1 m), mud bottom.

(222) **Tsa Cove**, on the E shore of the inlet NE of Bull Island, is difficult to enter but affords good shelter and anchorage in 10 to 14 fathoms (18 to 26 m), mud and shell bottom.

(223) Small boats with local knowledge pass into **Salt Lagoon** at the head of the inlet, but only at or near high water slack.

(224) **Tongass Narrows**, a continuation of Revillagigedo Channel, extends NW to Guard Islands in Clarence Strait. (225) The narrows is divided at its lower end by Pennock Island; the channel NE of the island is called **East Channel** locally, and the channel SW of the island, **West Channel**. Both channels are good for vessels of any draft.

(290) **Lewis Reef** extends from the S shore at **Lewis Point** about one-third the distance across Tongass Narrows and is bare at half tide.

(291) **Peninsula Point**, about 0.4 mile N of Lewis Reef Light 11, is the outer end of a neck of land built out from the N shore.

(293) **Ward Cove**, entered about 0.7 mile N of Peninsula Point, is on the N side of Tongass Narrows about 5 miles NW of Ketchikan. **Bolles Ledge,** near the head and about 250 yards (229 m) off the E shore, is covered by a least depth of 1½ fathoms (2.7 m).

Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE B
CAUTION
Log booms are not permanently placed. Locations of log storage areas vary.

Corrected through NM Apr. 21/07
Corrected through LNM Apr. 10/07

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 55° 19'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE C
CAUTION
A general shoaling trend of 6 to 12 feet is evident due to logging operations. Extreme caution should be used while navigating in this area.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I, AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I, AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WXJ-26	162.55 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.254" southward and 6.061" westward to agree with this chart.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS
Elevations of rocks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

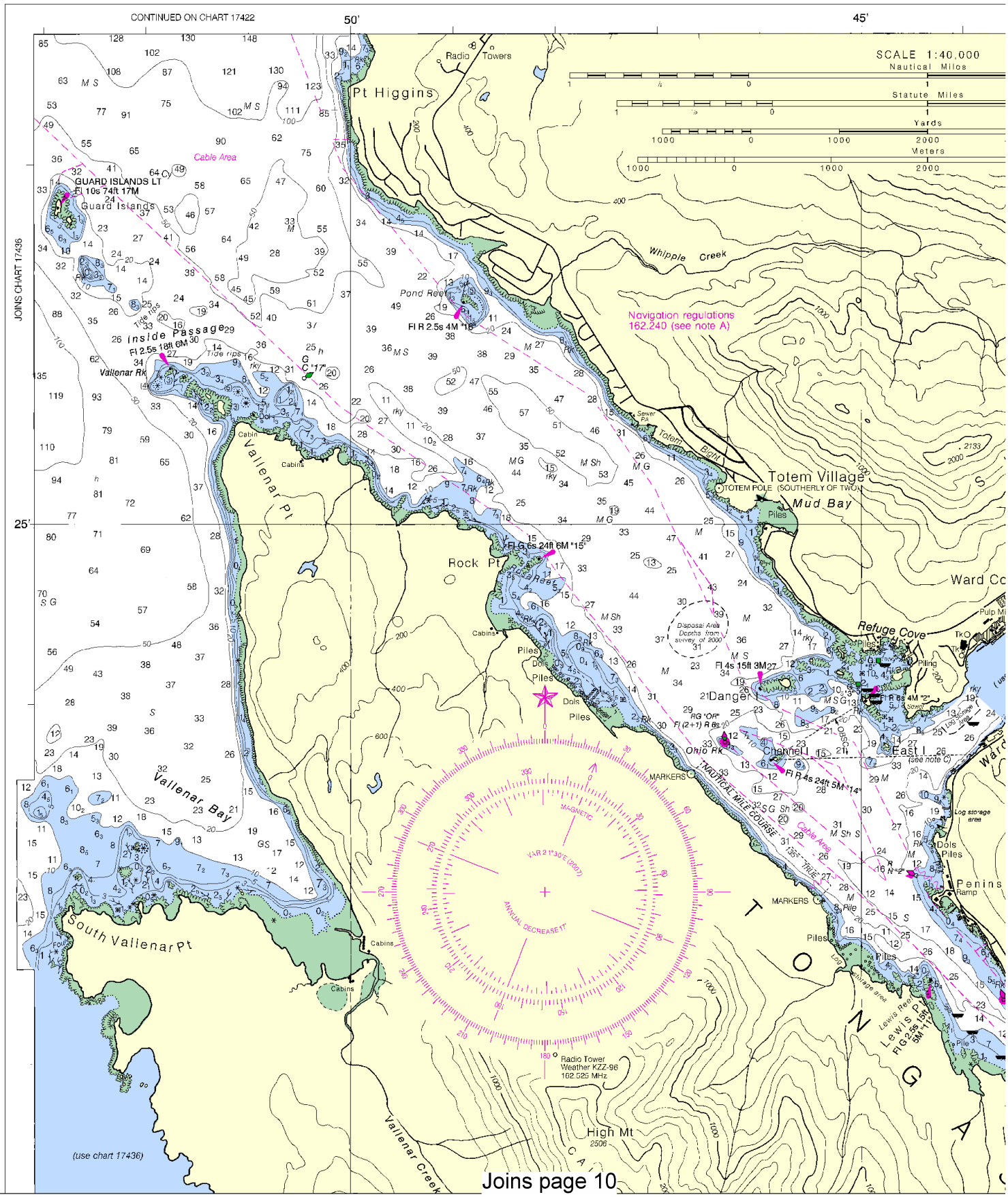
TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Vallenar Point, Clarence Strait	(55°26'N/131°51'W)	15.3	14.4	1.5
Ward Cove, Tongass Narrows	(55°24'N/131°44'W)	15.7	14.8	1.5
Ketchikan, Tongass Narrows	(55°20'N/131°38'W)	15.4	14.5	1.6
Coon Island, George Inlet	(55°28'N/131°30'W)	15.3	14.4	1.5
Gnat Cove, Carroll Inlet	(55°23'N/131°20'W)	15.4	14.5	1.5
Alva Bay, Behm Canal	(55°14'N/131°08'W)	15.2	14.3	1.5
Hassler Harbor, Annette Island	(55°13'N/131°26'W)	15.5	14.6	1.5

NOTE: Chart was last revised: 8/89, 11/02

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Mar 2007)



4

North

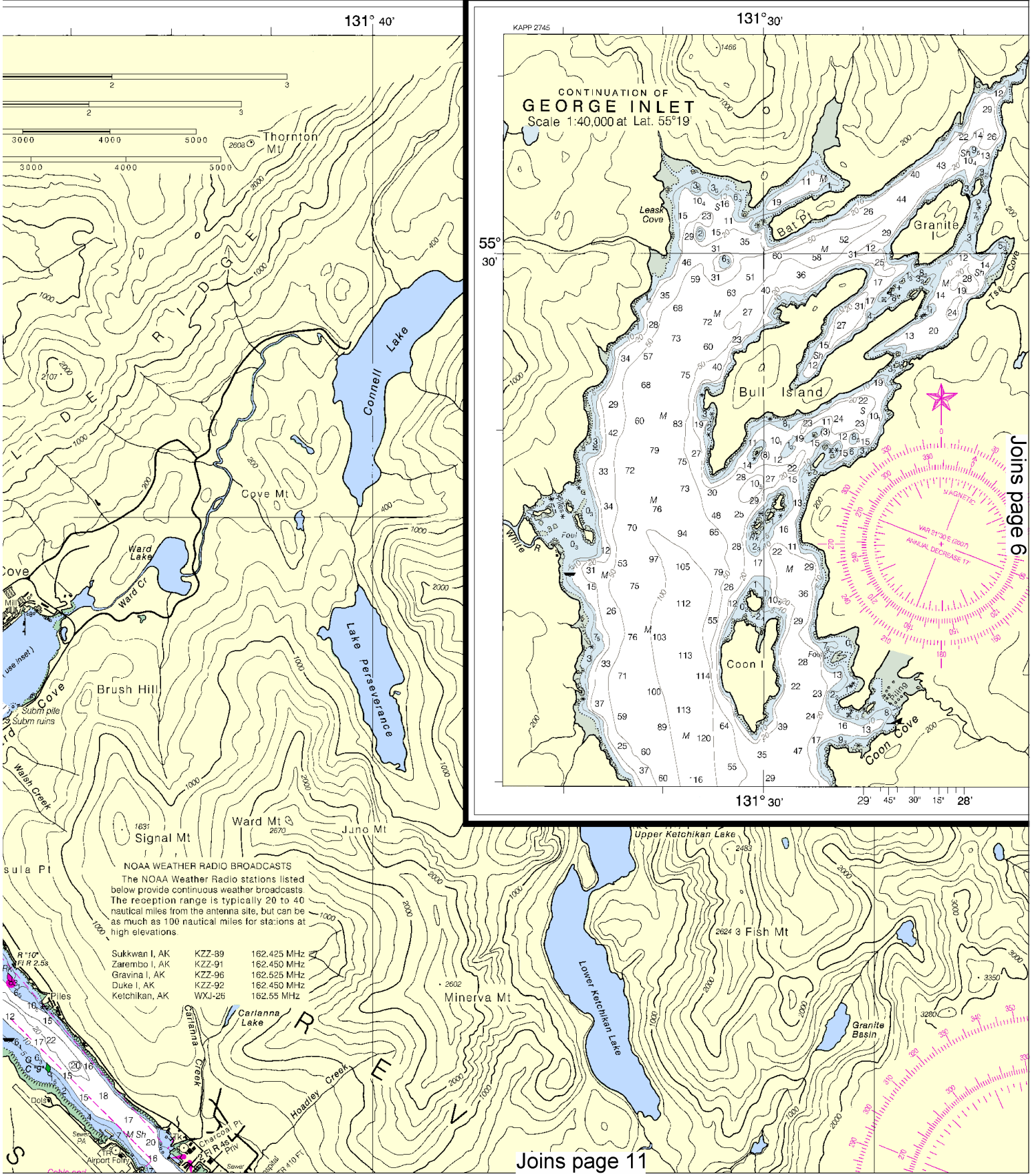
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

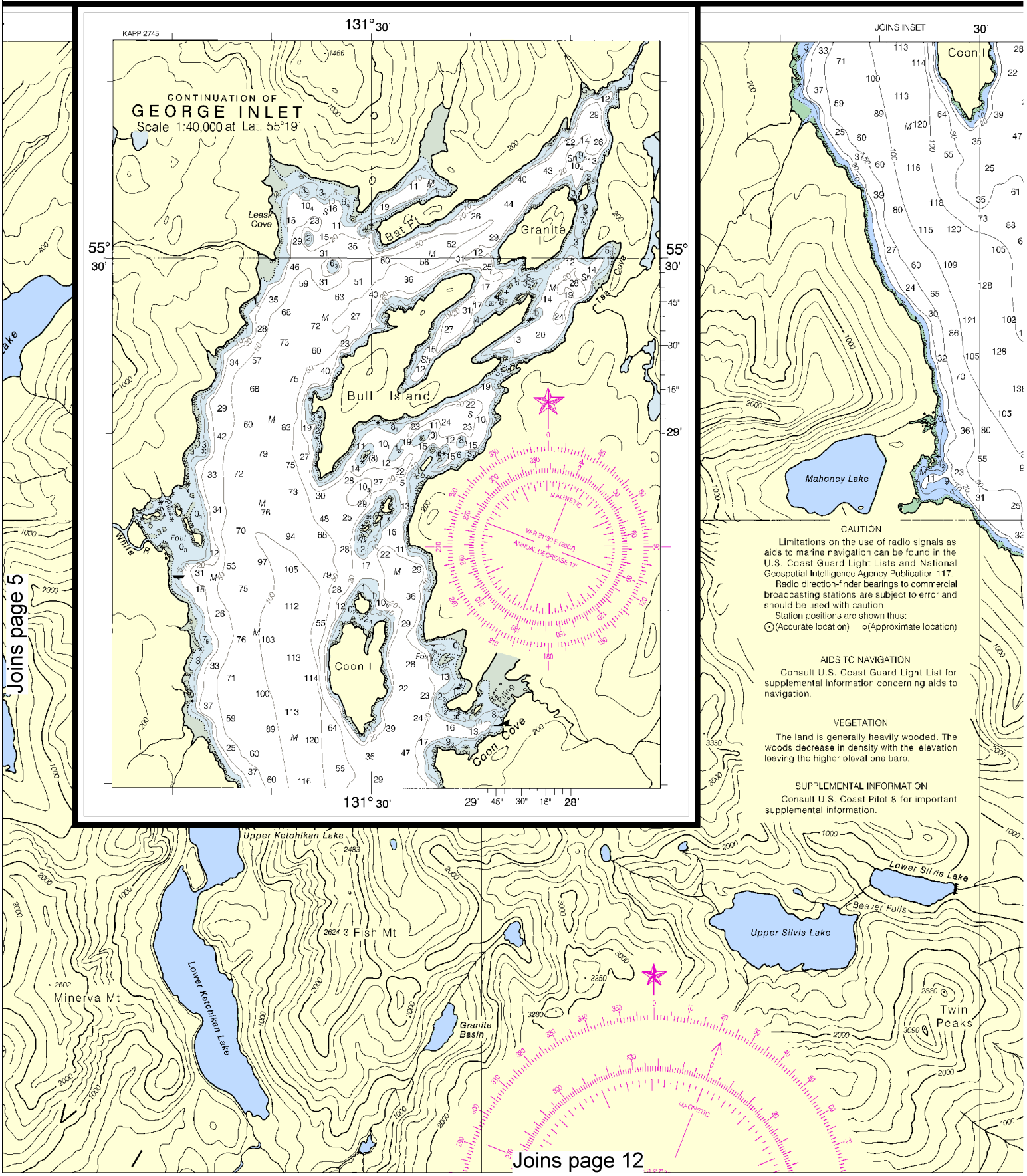
Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



6

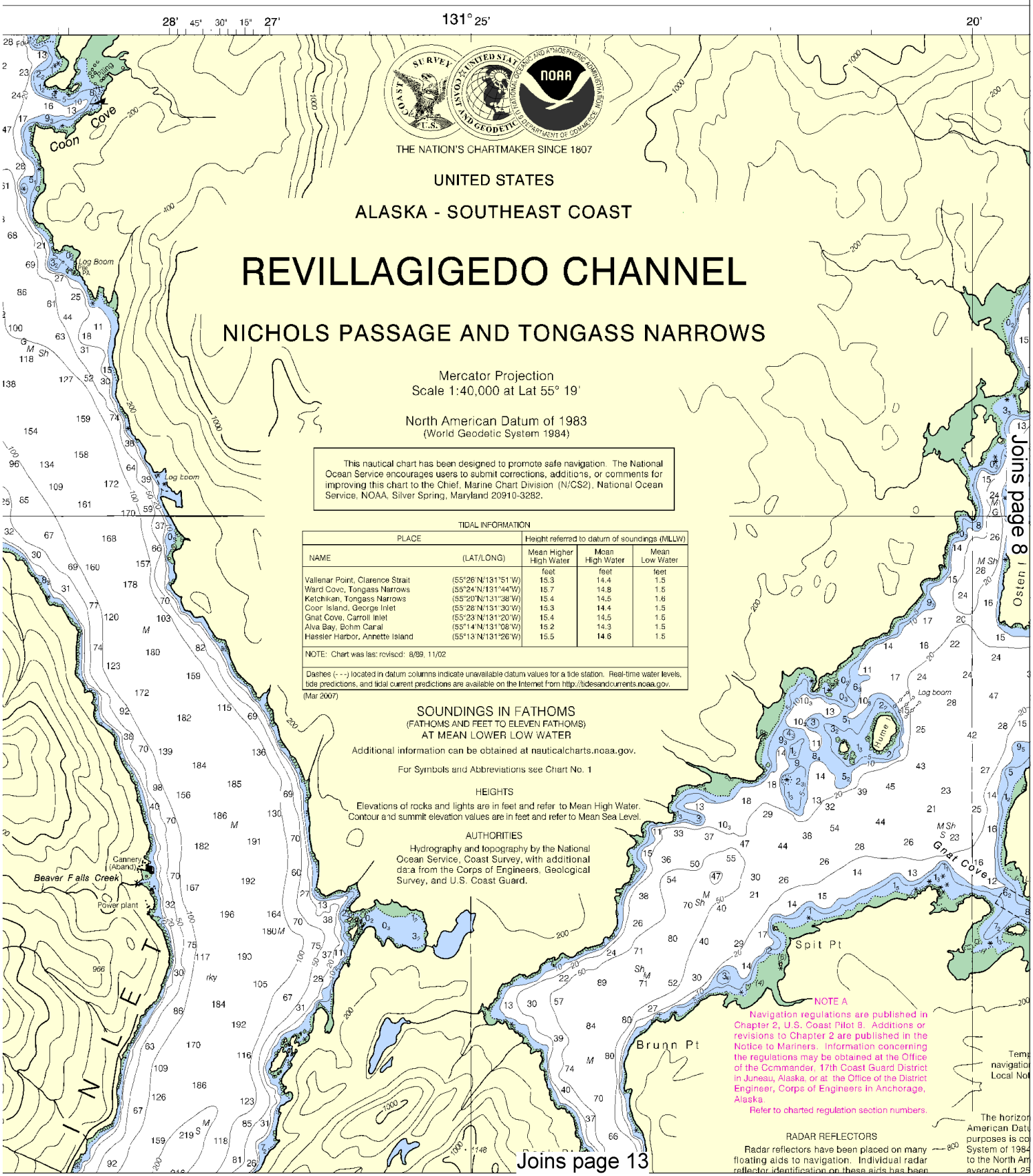
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

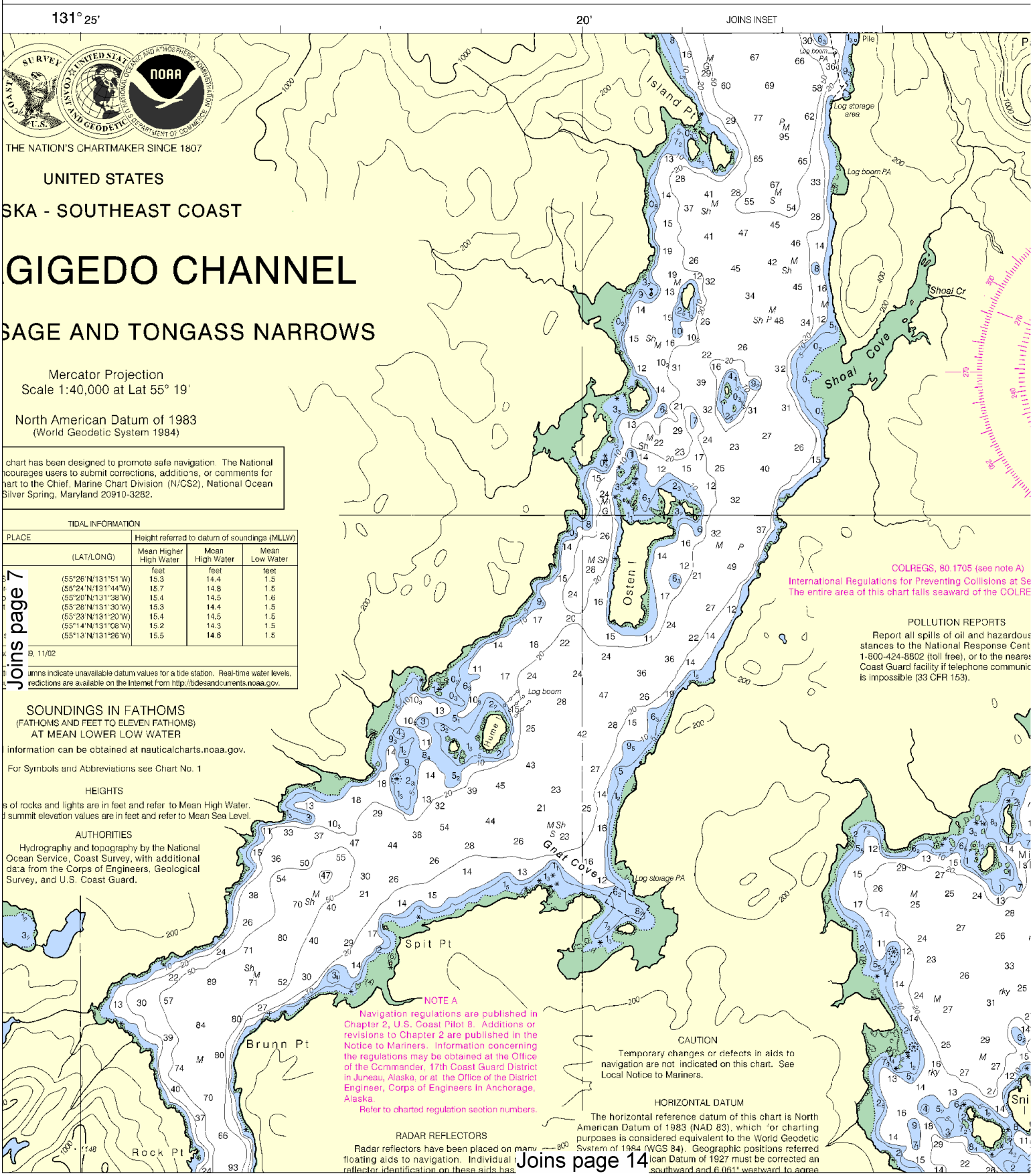
Nautical Miles 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.



8

North

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

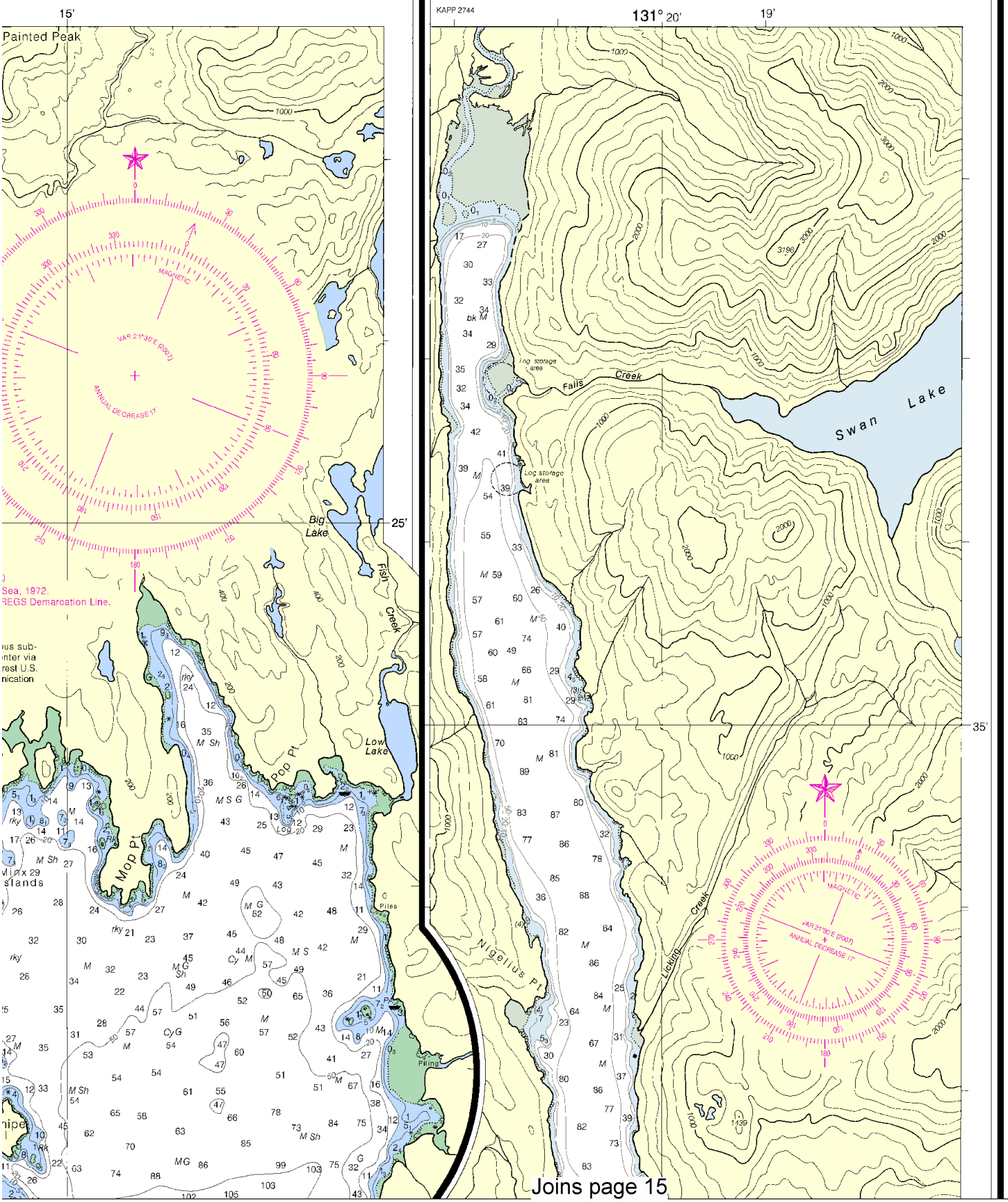
Nautical Miles

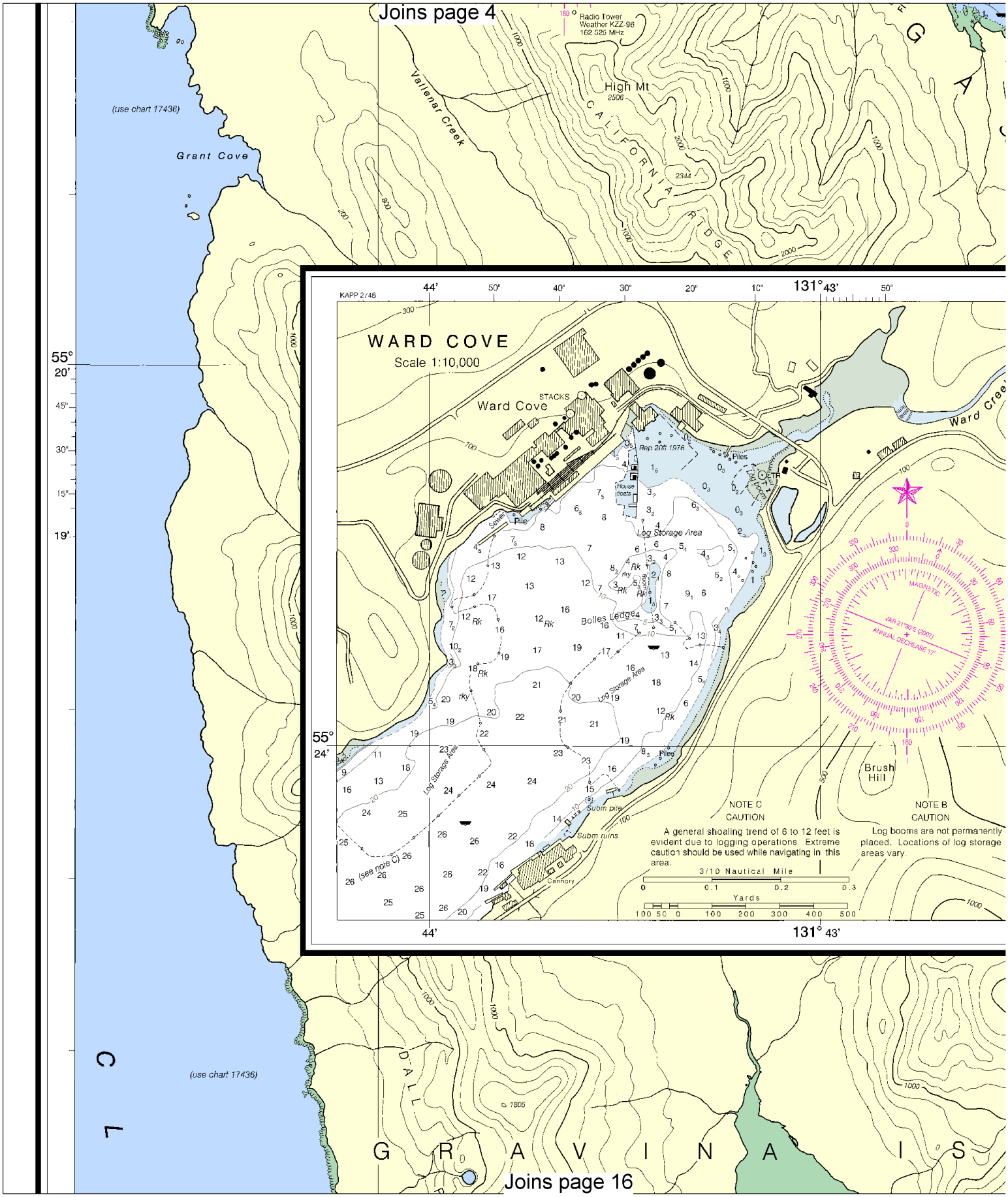
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


15'
Painted Peak
25'
Big Lake
Fish Creek
Low Lake
Pop Pt
Mop Pt
Sea, 1972.
REGS Demarcation Line.
KAPP 2744
131° 20'
19'
35'
Swan Lake
Falls Creek
Log storage area
Nigelius Pt
Lickiup Creek
MAGNETIC
VAR 21°30'E (2007)
ANNUAL DECREASE 17'
Joins page 15



10

North

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

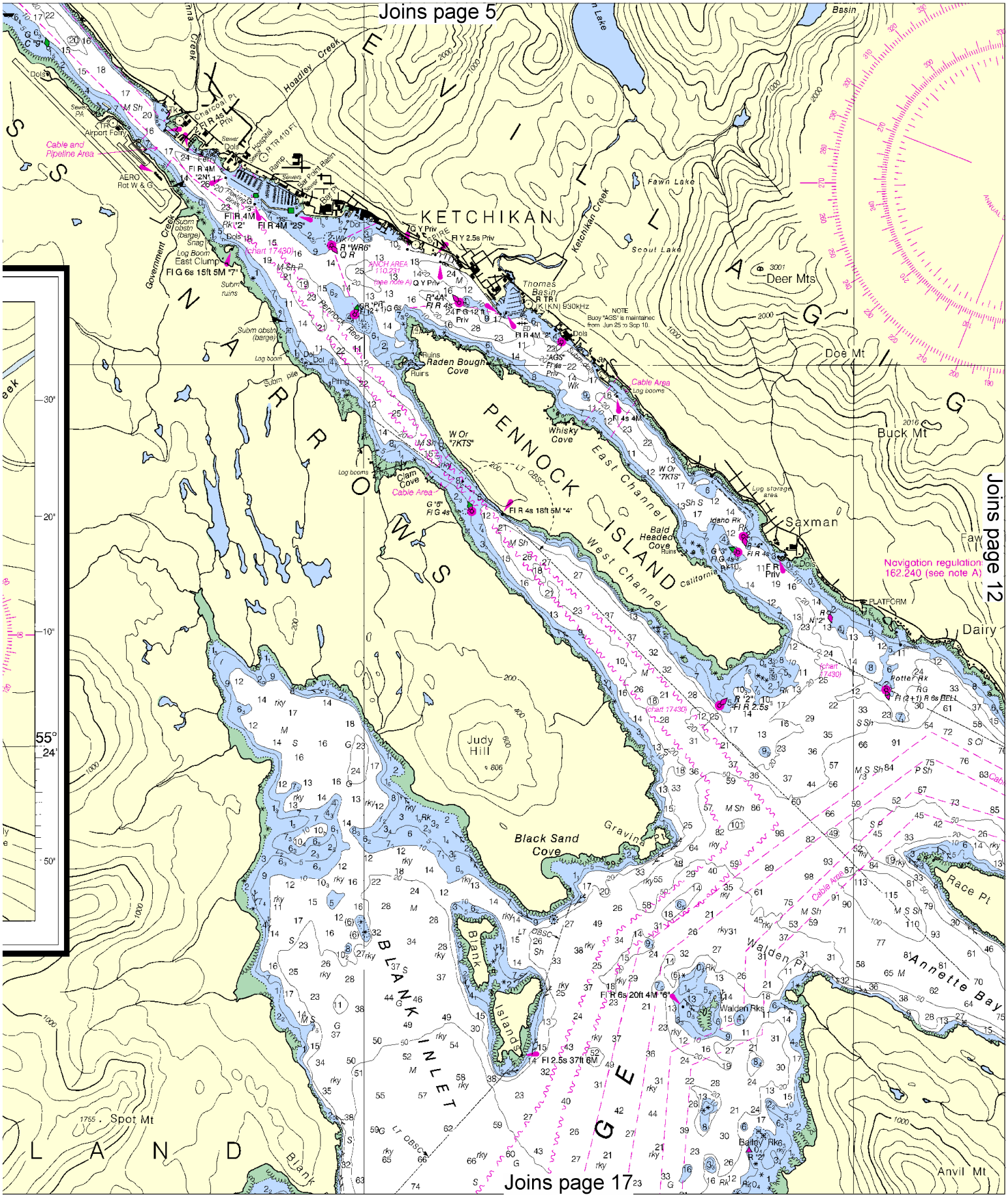
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

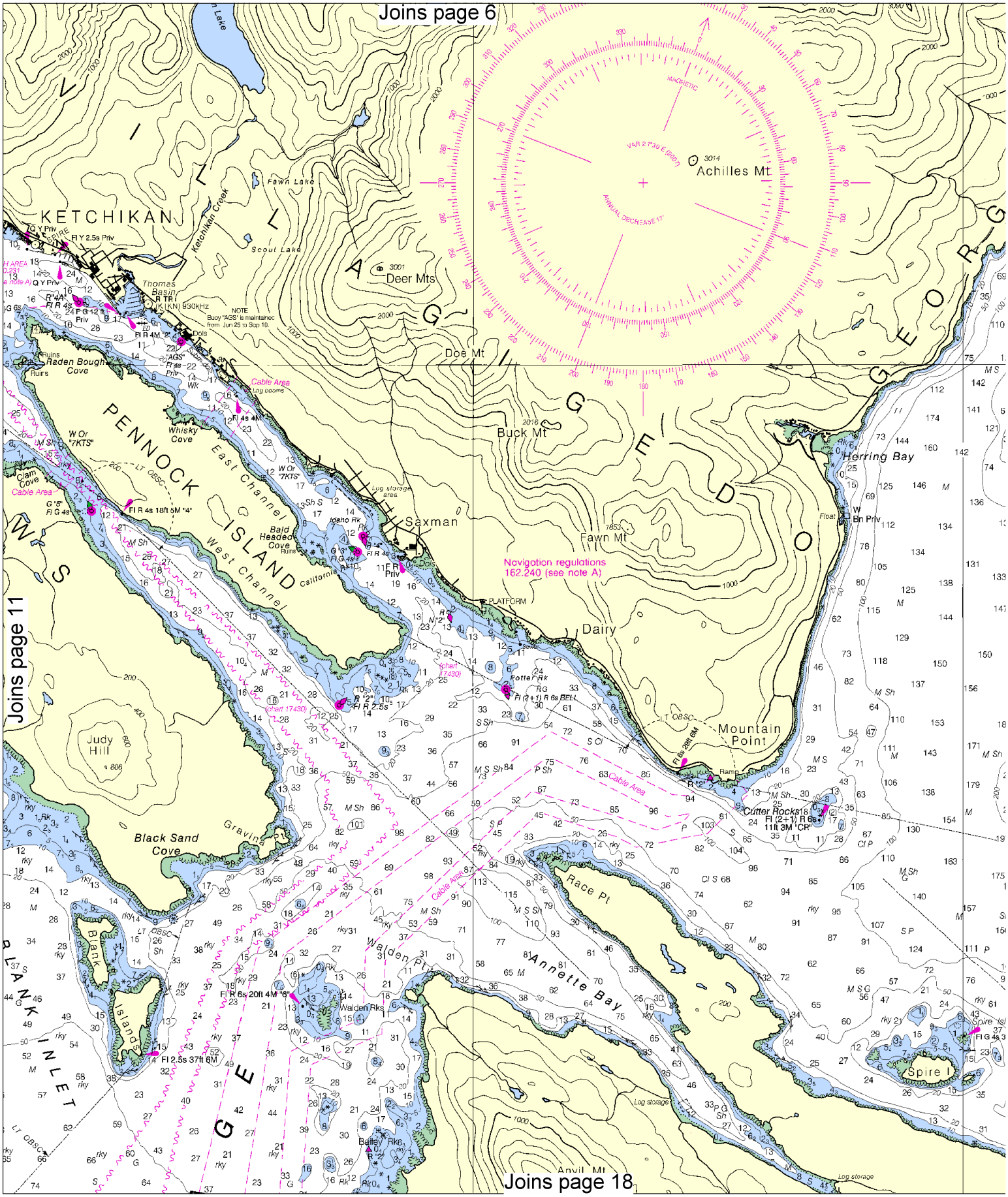
Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
KETCHIKAN
TONGASS NARROWS
REVILLAGIGEDO ISLAND
PENNOCK ISLAND
West Channel
East Channel
California
Deer Mts
Doe Mt
Buck Mt
Saxman
Dairy
Spot Mt
Judy Hill
Black Sand Cove
Raden Bough Cove
Whisky Cove
Clam Cove
Bald Headed Cove
Walden Pt
Walden Rks
Annette Bay
Race Pt
Anvil Mt
Fawn Lake
Scout Lake
Ketchikan Creek
Hoadley Creek
Government Creek
Pennock Reef
Blank Inlet
Blank Islands
Cable and Pipeline Area
Log Boom East Clump
Log booms
Cable Area
Navigation regulations 162.240 (see note A)
PLATFORM
55° 24'

11



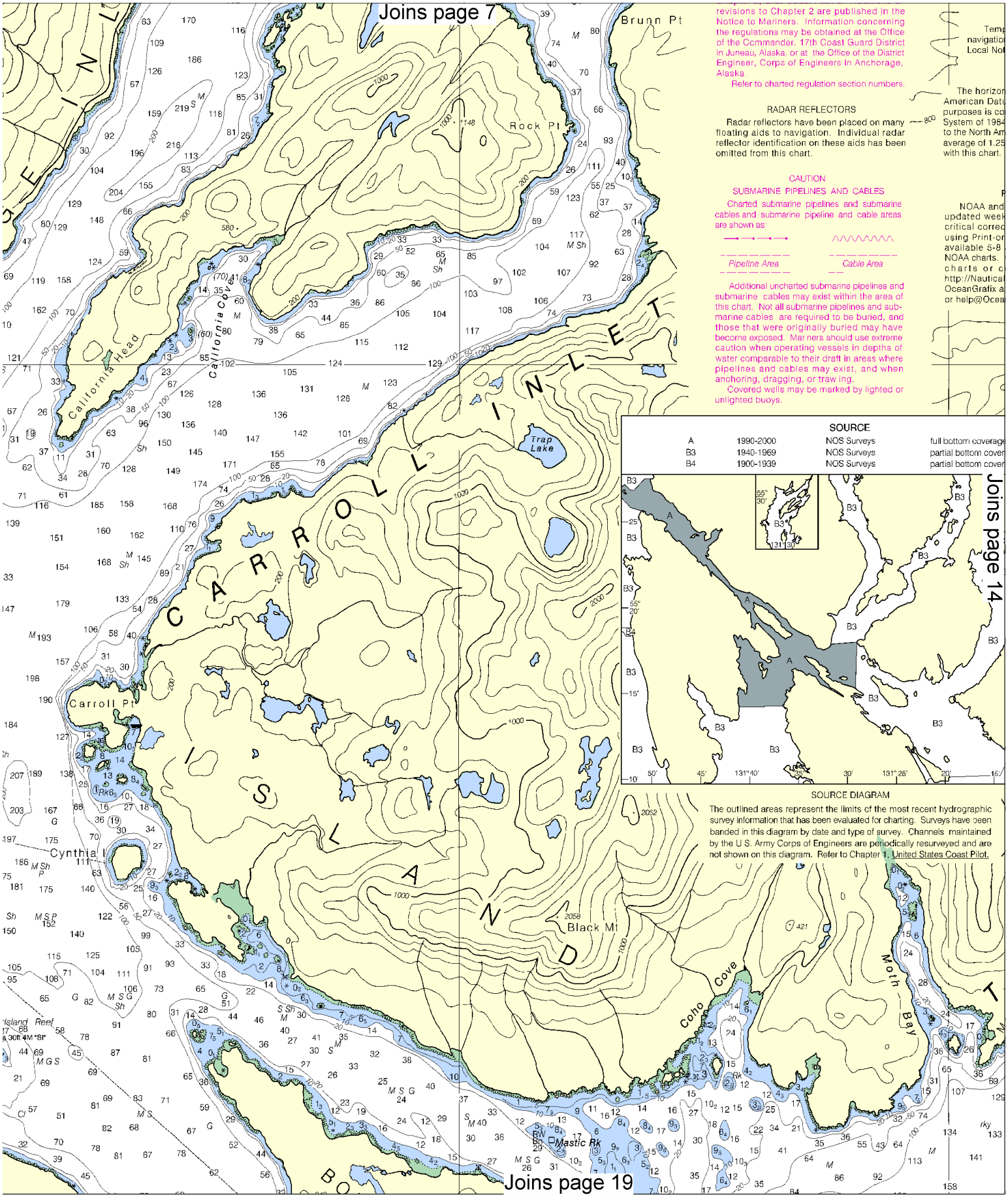
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
Brunn Pt
Rock Pt
California Head
California Cove
Trap Lake
CARROLL INLET
ISLAND
Carroll Pt
Cynthia I
Black Mt
Coho Cove
Moth Bay
Mastic Rk
Joins page 19
Joins page 14
revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska; or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
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Cable Area
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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.
SOURCE
A 1990-2000 NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom cover
B4 1900-1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom cover
SOURCE DIAGRAM
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revisions Joins page 8 in the Notice to erning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

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SOURCE

A	1990-2000	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

SOURCE DIAGRAM

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Joins page 13

Joins page 20

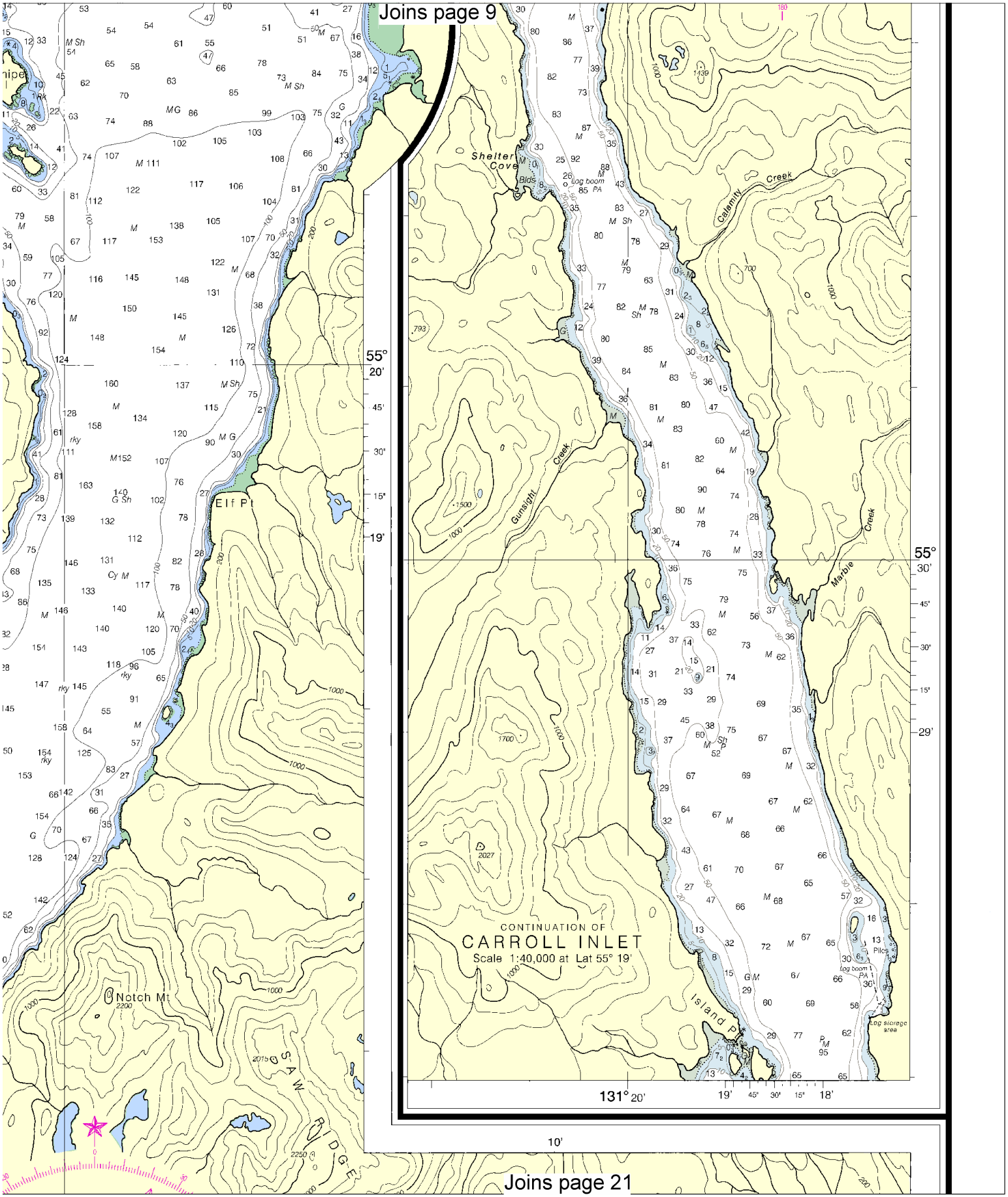
North

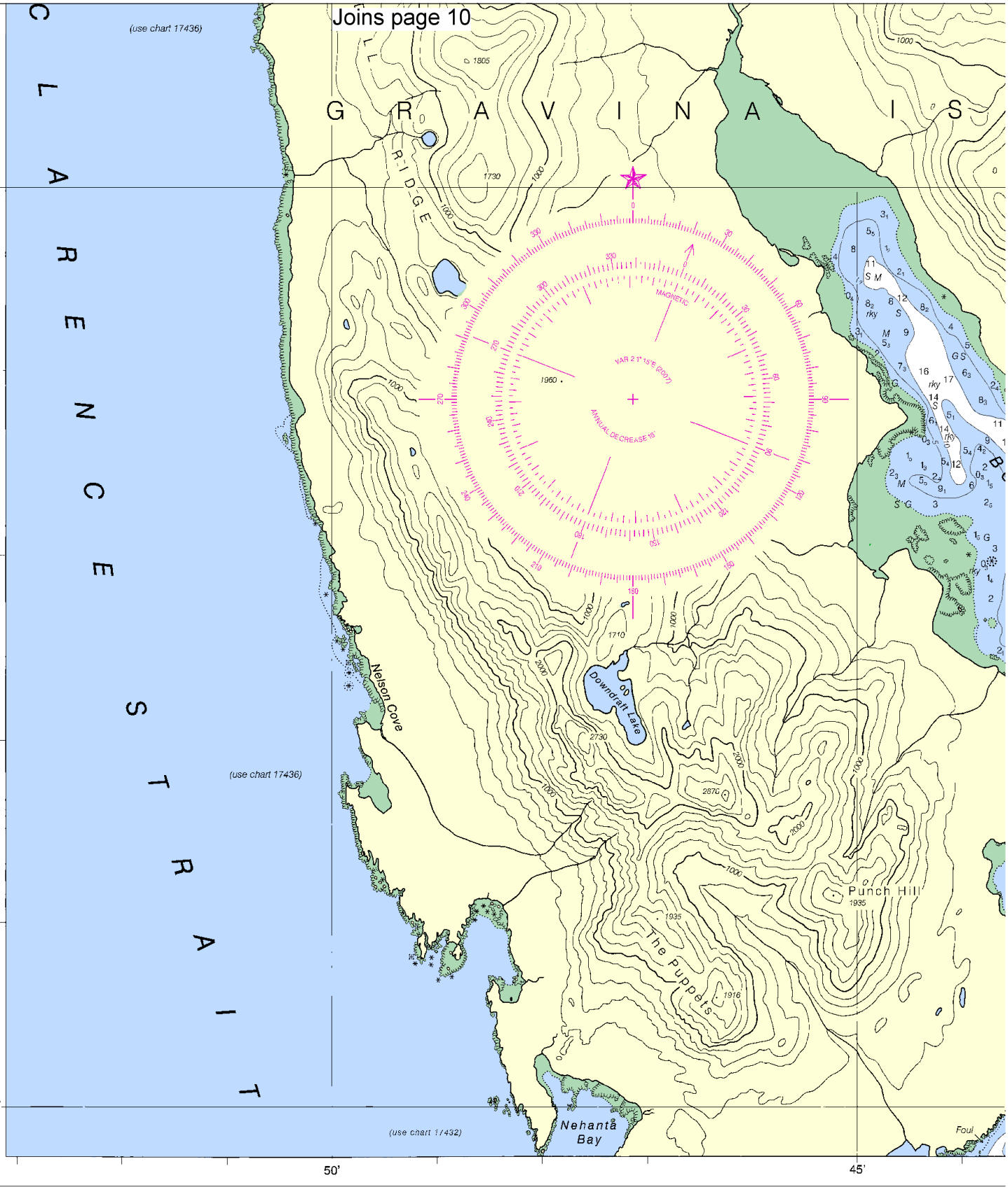
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
Shelter Cove
Calamity Creek
Gunsight Creek
Marble Creek
Elf Pt
Notch Mt
2200
SAW RIDGE
2250
CONTINUATION OF
CARROLL INLET
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 55° 19'
Island Pt
55° 20'
55° 30'
131° 20'
19'
10'
Joins page 21



10th Ed., Apr. / 07 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 21/07
Corrected through LNM Apr. 10/07

17428

CAUTION

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Mariners published after the dates shown in th
nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

LOC
1 2 3 4 5
To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance r
right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in u

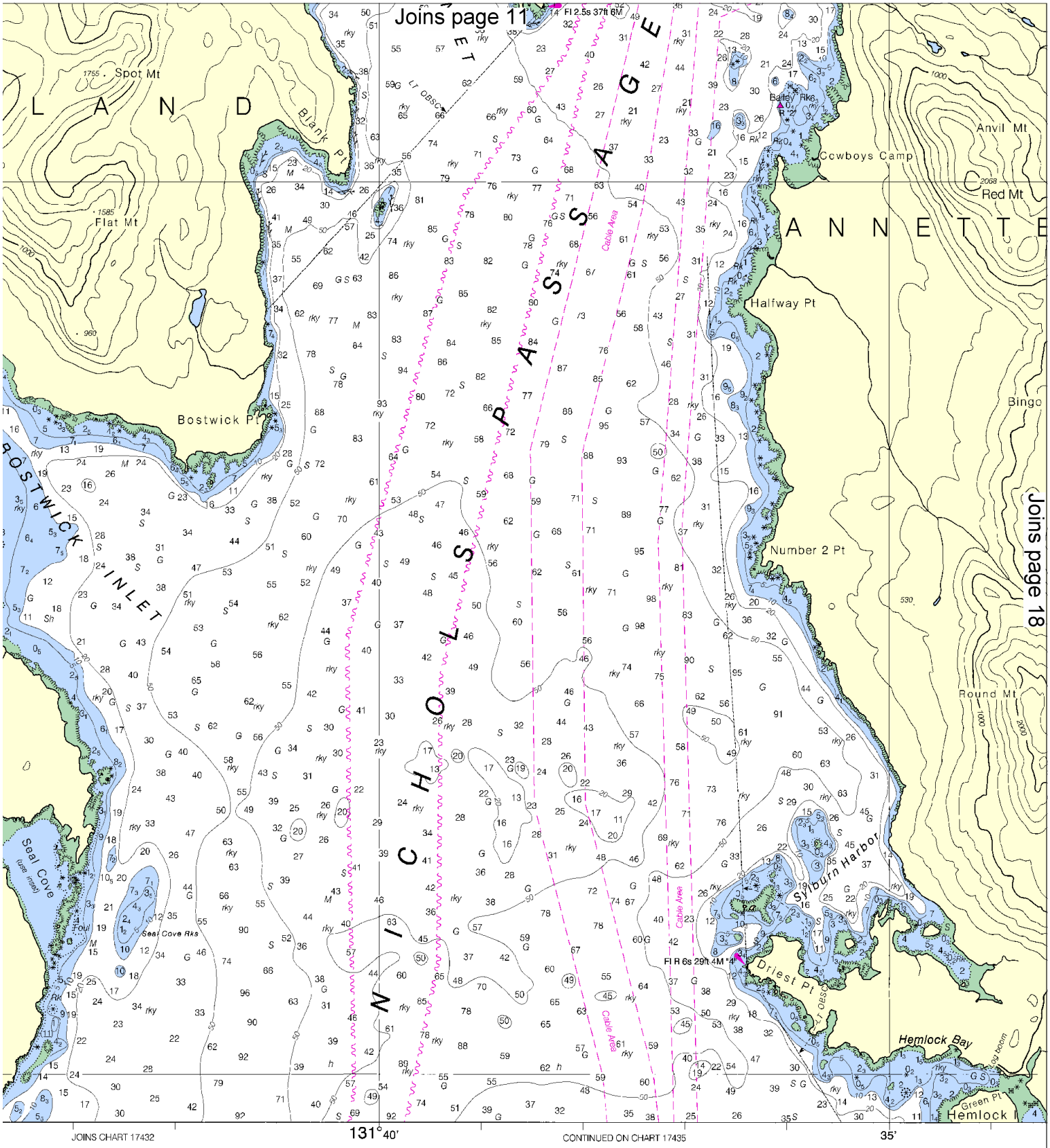
16

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



OGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

e run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the spread is 16.0 knots

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

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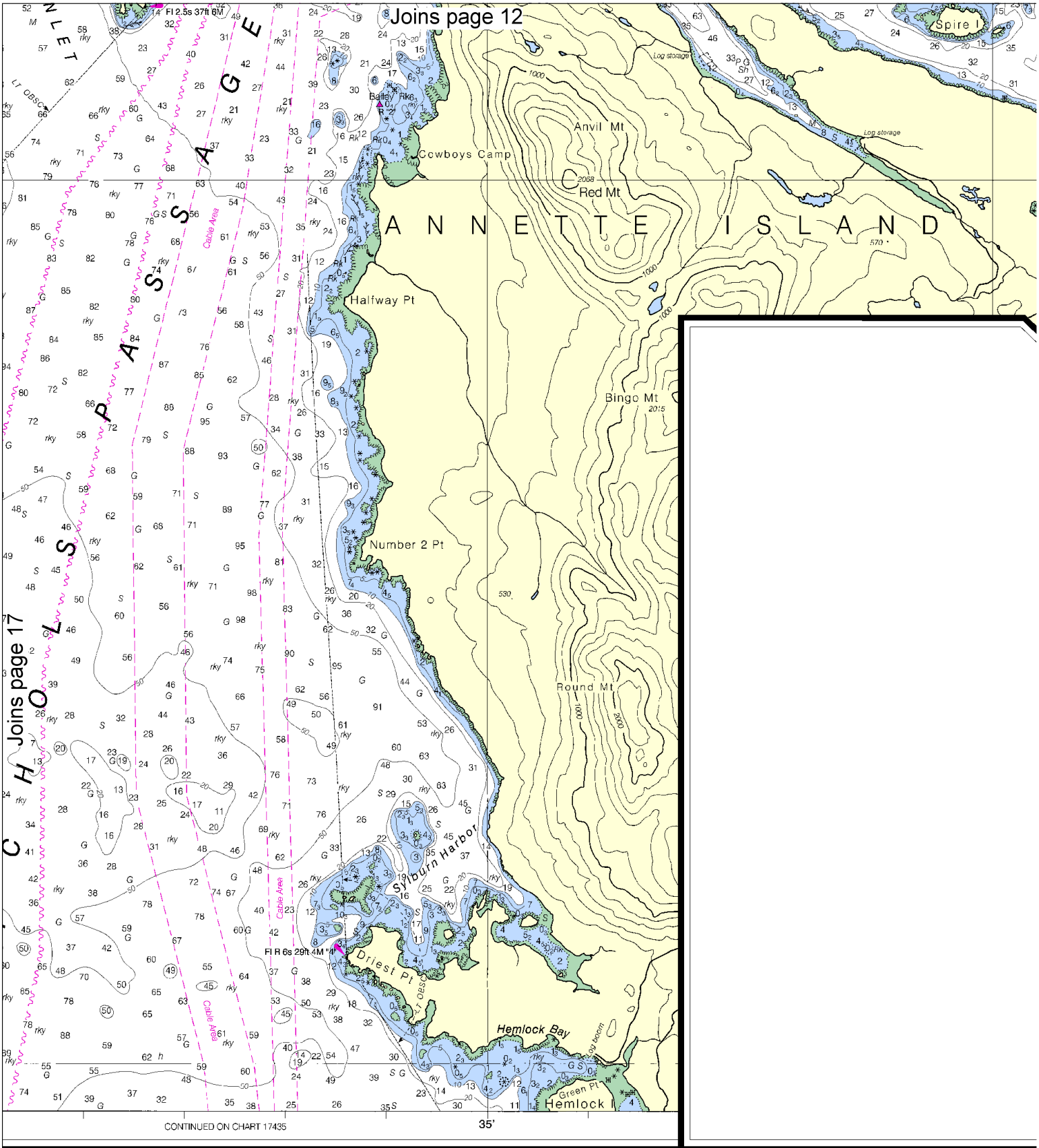
floating aids. See U
and U.S. Coast Pilot



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on ion, particularly on ast Guard Light List tails.

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COAST SUI

North

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

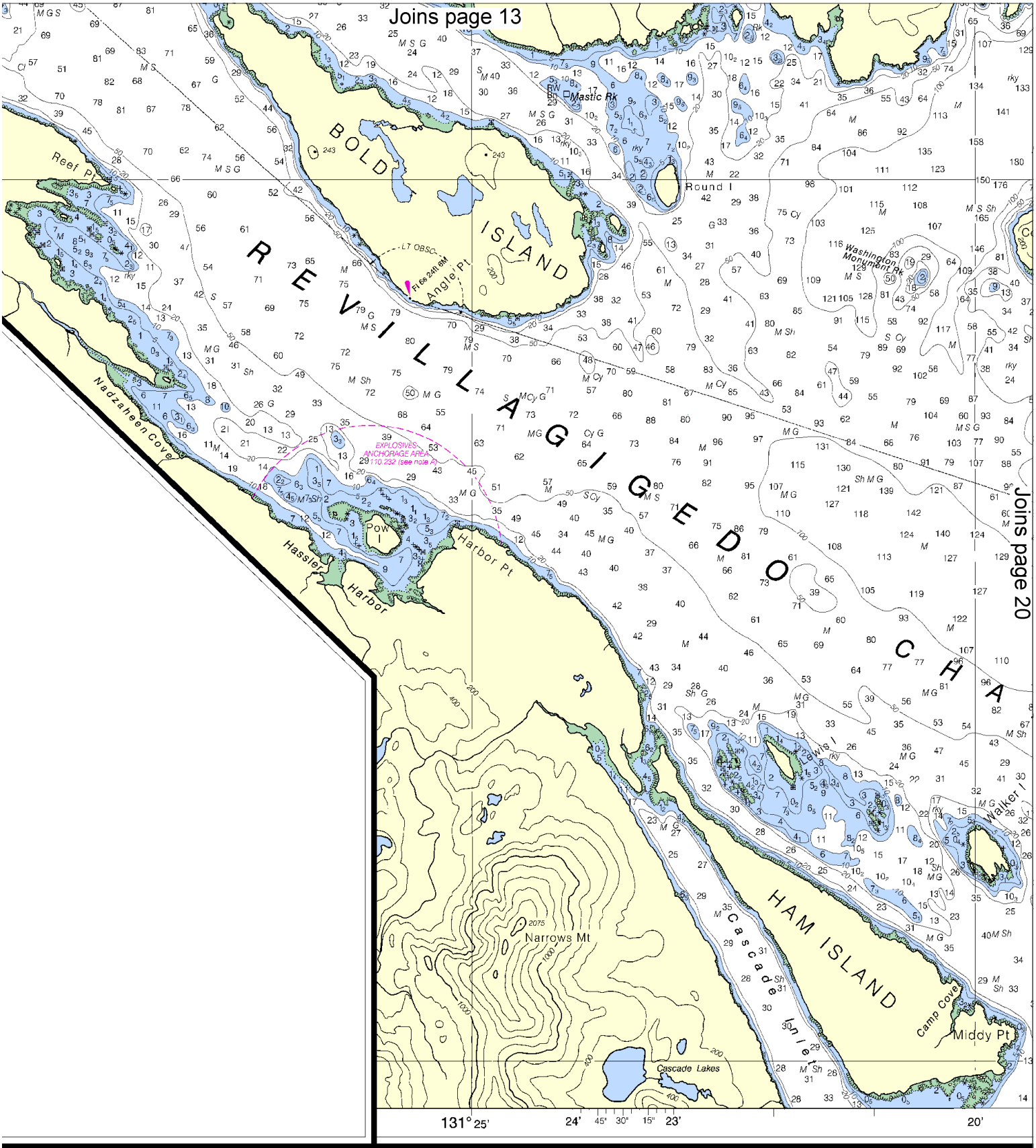
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles
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Yards
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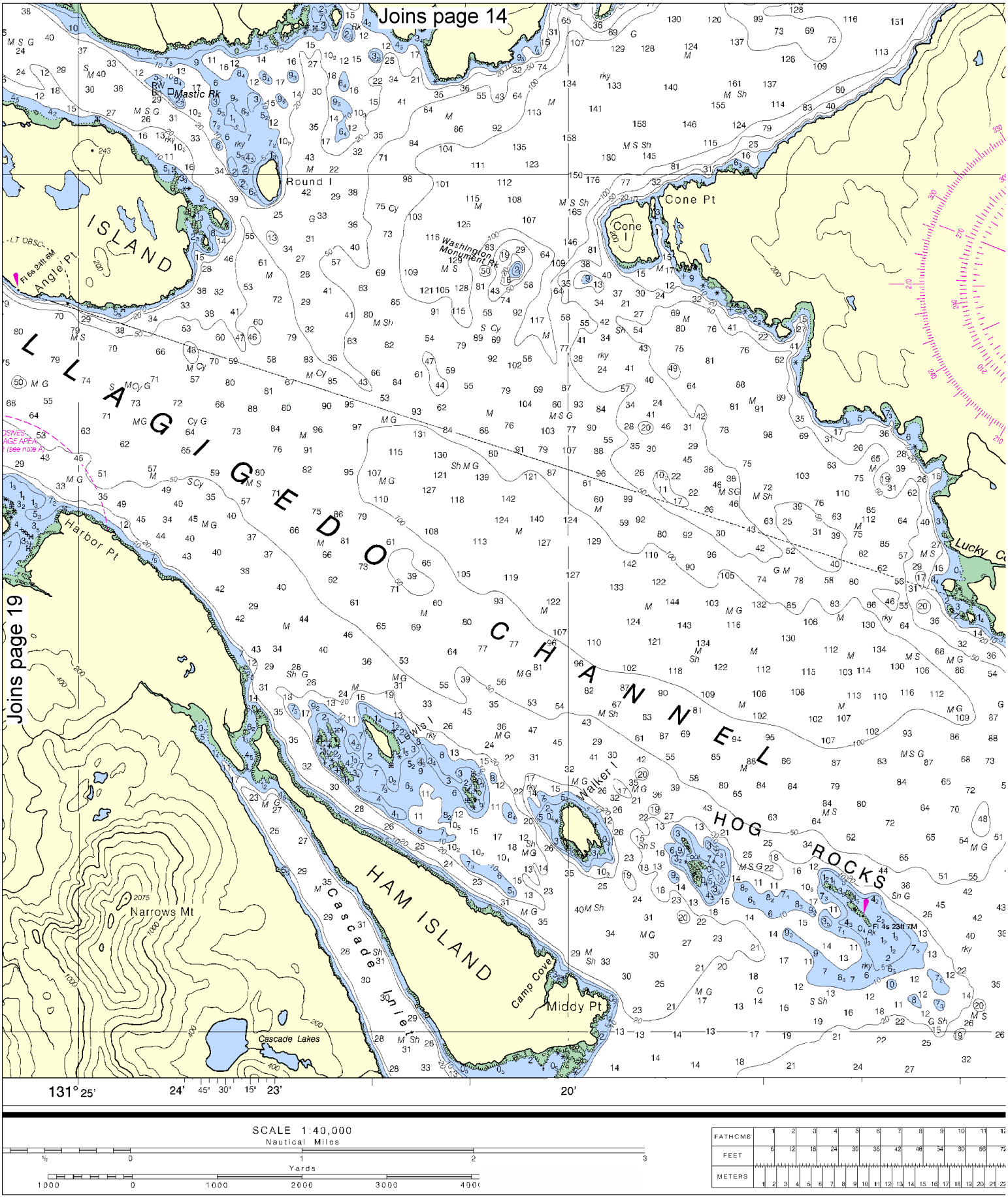


SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

North

Printed at reduced scale.

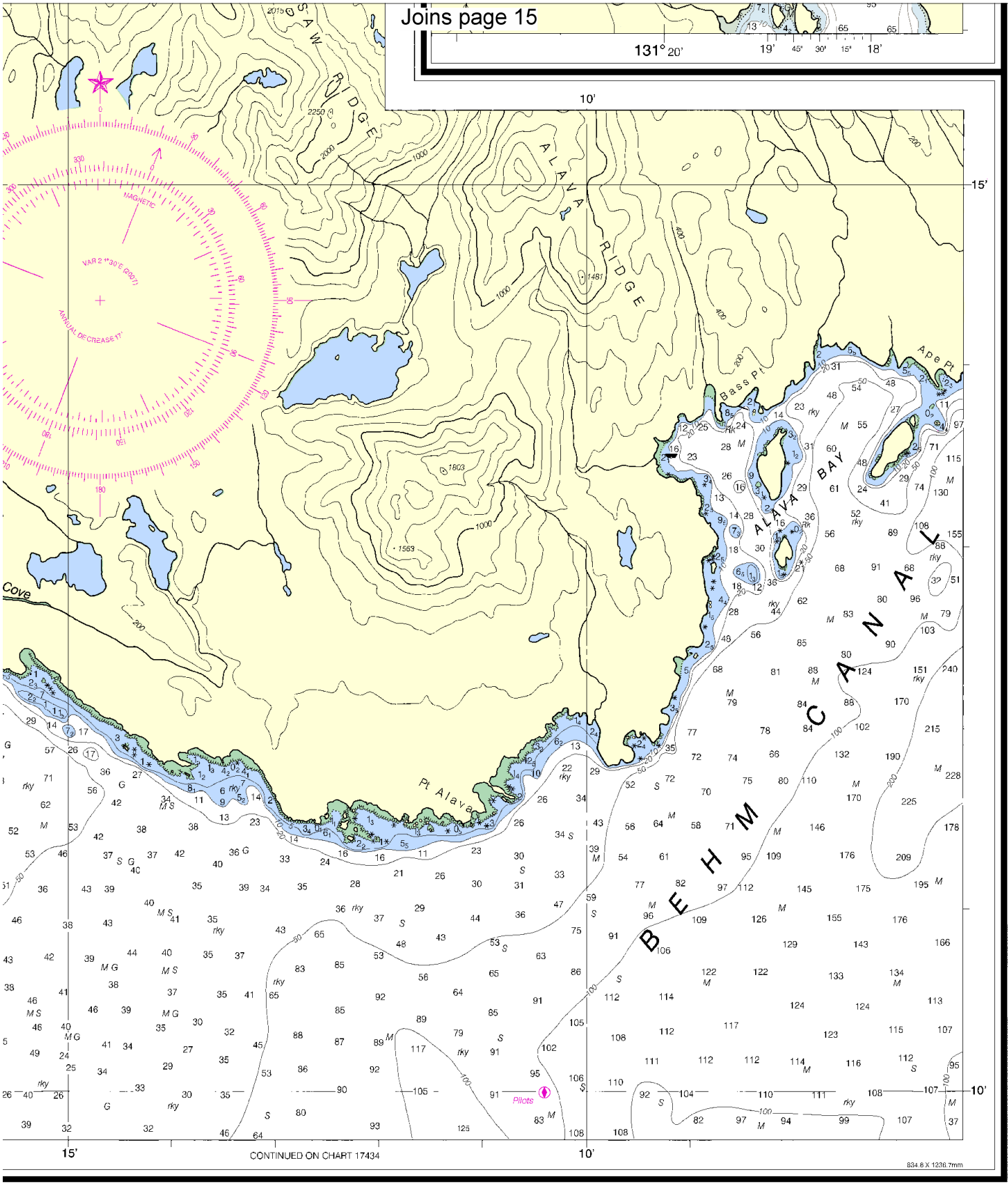
~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



Revillagigedo Channel, Nichols Passage and Tongass Narrows

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17428

ED. NO. 10

NSN 7642014011412

NGA REFERENCE NO. 17BHA17428

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.